



abbreviated form *nak* for *anak* is not mentioned at all.

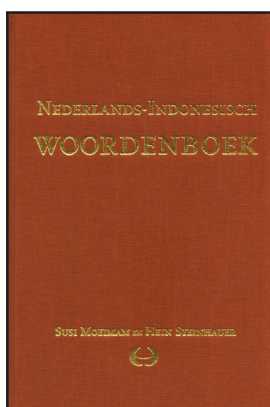
Information about the regional origins of the words has not been maintained throughout, which of course would have been impossible given the sources used, but sometimes I am puzzled at everyday words that are omitted. Under the entry **kucing** *meong* is mentioned but where is *pus* which is used in everyday Jakarta parlance and far beyond?

Despite of what I said above, the dictionary is a joy. It gives many possibilities to make Indonesian an enjoyable language and the number of 'synonyms' the author put together is enormous. My criticism is therefore mainly concerned with presentation and consistency. Some issues I would have done differently, such as the list of abbreviations which is now departmentalized and would better have been one list. Consulting it means five times browsing.

The dictionary also gives rise to laughter. Under the entry **marah** we find for instance *makan bawang* which sound funny and after checking none of my Indonesian friends had ever heard but found equally amusing. However, people who have no or restricted knowledge of Indonesian need to use the dictionary with care. Many words cannot be used in place of another and have specific meanings which need to be fully grasped before the word can be used. It is therefore in the first place an extremely useful tool for Indonesian native speakers.

Susi Moeimam en Hein Steinhauer. Met medewerking van Nurhayu W. Santoso en met bijdragen van Ewald F. Ebing, *Nederlands-Indonesisch Woordenboek*. Leiden: KITLV Uitgeverij, 2004, xxviii + 1125 pp. ISBN 90-6718-227-3. Price: EUR 49.90 (hard cover).

Susi Moeimam dan Hein Steinhauer. Dengan bantuan Nurhayu W. Santoso dan sumbangan dari Ewald F. Ebing, *Kamus Belanda-Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, KITLV-Jakarta, 2005, xlv + 1265 pp. ISBN 979-22-1498-4. Price: IDR 325.000,00 (hard cover).



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More than twenty years ago I took care of two large groups of Indonesian students in the Netherlands. They were sent to Holland to study regular university courses at any of the thirteen Dutch universities



of their choice. Of course the language of instruction at Dutch universities was Dutch which the students had to learn in a very short time. At the time the much needed upgraded versions of A. Teeuw's excellent Indonesian-Dutch dictionary had not yet seen the light and I found it unfair that the students were required to be able to learn Dutch quickly while good Indonesian-Dutch dictionaries had to be purchased from second hand bookshops and a high-quality Dutch-Indonesian dictionary did not exist at all. Unfortunately, suggestions to have such a dictionary made fell on deaf ears at the time.

Luckily these are things of the past. Teeuw was able to update his old 1950s dictionary which has now seen four reprints since 1990 and is a publication of the KITLV. The problem of the unavailability of a high-quality Dutch-Indonesian dictionary has now been solved because of the books under discussion. We are actually concerned here with two versions of what is basically the same dictionary. The first version - which was also published firstly - is a productive Dutch-Indonesian dictionary meant for a Dutch-speaking audience who wishes to produce Indonesian translations of modern written Dutch. The second is a receptive dictionary for Indonesian-speakers wanting to understand modern, written Dutch. Because both groups originate from different backgrounds, they have different needs which are addressed in the two dictionaries. For the speakers of Dutch all kinds of lexical and grammatical features of Dutch do not need to be explained, but for Indonesians they are crucial for without these explanations Dutch would be much harder to learn and to translate. The other way around, some peculiarities of Indonesian need to be explained in the dictionary meant for the Dutch audience, which do not have to be explained for an Indonesian readership. Curiously no mention is made in the introductions to both dictionaries that they are also highly valuable tools for those who wish to learn the modern Indonesian or Dutch spoken languages, especially since many sample sentences in the books clearly refer to spoken language as well.

The project to make these dictionaries was a co-operation between Leiden University and Universitas Indonesia in Depok/Jakarta. Both institutions provided the two authors with the opportunity to spend five years of their time to work on the dictionaries. The project was moreover sponsored by what is now known as the ALVV, the *Adviescommissie voor Lexicografische Vertaalvoorzieningen* (Advisory Committee for the Provision of Lexical Translations' Aids) founded by the Dutch and Flemish Ministries of Education who acted as the main sponsors of the project. Other financial and infrastructural assistance came from the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences (KNAW), the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) at Leiden and especially Leiden University itself. The project was called DIDIC (Dutch Indonesian Dictionary) and was executed at Leiden University. The Dutch entries came mostly from the digitalized *Referentiebestand Nederlands* (Reference File Dutch) while the OMBI dictionary program (*OMkeerbaar Bilinguaal Bestand*, Reversible Bilingual File) of ALVV's predecessor CLVV (*Adviescommissie voor Lexicografische Vertaalvoorzieningen*: Advice Commission for Lexical

Translation Aids) was used as the software to produce the dictionaries.

The first dictionary is said to comprise around 46.000 entries with 60.000 distinct meanings while also 55.000 sample sentences were added. The dictionary proper is preceded by a (very) short user guide and grammatical compendium containing the most basic grammatical information needed in order to be able to evaluate the Indonesian translations provided in the dictionary indicating that they are often a choice of the available translations possibilities. Due to differences in grammar and especially in morphology one to one translations of the sample sentences are often impossible and through browsing the grammatical compendium the reader may more easily understand this.

The second dictionary meant for an Indonesian audience contains around 50.000 entries with 60.000 distinct meanings while 55.000 example sentences, expressions and idioms were added. A much more extensive grammatical compendium of Dutch has been added for speakers of Indonesian.

This dictionary is preceded by a much larger introduction. The user guide is extremely useful for Indonesian users and may be considered a useful tool in itself even without reference to the dictionary.

The receptive dictionary is larger because many derivatives have been included which are superfluous for the productive one. Irregular plurals of nouns, archaic inflected forms of nouns, and irregular forms of singular present tense of most auxiliaries have been included with references to their corresponding counterparts. It is useful that the irregular past forms of verbs have been added in a separate appendix but I feel it would have been advisable to have had them included as separate entries in the dictionary as well with references to the corresponding infinitives. I feel that doing this for the irregular forms of singular present tense and not for these other irregular forms is somewhat inconsistent. It might have been especially useful for people just starting to learn Dutch who might have no idea they are looking at a verb to begin with. The same holds for the verbs with irregular perfect tense.

The enumeration of the complete list of morphemes that may be syntactically separated from larger singular lexical units (verbal derivational prefixes) is extremely useful and was for me as a Dutch native speaker never even thinking about this also very interesting. It is indeed for most native speakers of Indonesian a difficult grammatical trait of Dutch because the distance between the various parts of the verb can be rather great and the list is a useful aid for them. See for instance the verb: *binnenlopen* (to enter or to pay a short visit)

Je moet niet steeds bij hem  
*binnenlopen*

Ik *liep* gisteren even bij hem *binnen*

Ik was even bij hem *binnengelopen*

Ik *loop* straks misschien wel even bij  
hem *binnen*

Don't visit him all the time.

I paid him a short visit yesterday.

I paid him just a short visit.

I might drop in at his place.

Some criticism is of course unavoidable and short browsing the dictionaries gives rise to some remarks. I think for instance that some entries may prove to continue to be a problem for the uninitiated user because no translation is provided of the actual lexical entry but only sample sentences are given. For instance the adverb *dan* which is used in many Dutch sentences and most Dutch native speakers themselves would have problems explaining what it exactly means. It usually provides emphasis to a statement of part thereof. As it is treated now it is hard to see what part in the translation of the sample sentences refers to the word *dan*. Some indication of the translation of the word in the sample sentence, for instance by putting them in italics might have given the user some inclination of where the word is translated.

Sometimes entries would seem to have been incompletely explained for instance: *aangedaan* [aan-][adj nonadv] *pilu, terharu*, but it is also the participium perfectum of *aandoen*<sup>1</sup> (*mampir, singgah, etcetera*) and *aandoen*<sup>2</sup> (*berkesan*) which is not mentioned; and other examples such as *aangestoken* [aan-][adj nonadv] *menular*, which is also the participium perfectum of *aansteken* (*menyulut, menulari*) and other examples such as *aangeslagen - aanslaan*.

Sometimes the number of translational possibilities has been insufficiently explored for instance in translations of a word as *geldigheidsduur* which is translated as *lama berlakunya*, but may also be translated as *masa berlaku*. At other times I find the translations to 'academic' and not idiomatic such as: *ongenade* [-na-][n][de] *bij iemand in ongenade vallen = meninggalkan kesan yg tidak baik pada sso*. I think a translation such as *tidak disenangi lagi oleh sso* might more effectively have added to understanding. Dutch *breuk* is often used in the sense of hernia and the translation *turun berok* and *burut* might have been added under that entry. Does anyone ever use the expression *memekak telinga voor oorverdovend* or do they simply use *berisik sekali*?

At occasions the sociolinguistic scope of the translations is rather limited. *Nadat*, for instance, is in much journalistic jargon in Indonesia *seusai*, and in normal, everyday language it may simply be translated with *habis*, both of which are not mentioned. *Zeggen* may also be translated by *menuturkan, mengujarkan, mengucapkan, bersabda* and probably by some more, dependent of the context. I am aware that having had to add synonyms might have made the production of this book even more time consuming and expensive, but it may be good for future editions to bear this in mind.

Admirable work has been done by Susi Moeimam and Hein Steinhauer and their two coworkers. We are now in the happy circumstances that we can use two different, albeit closely related dictionaries Dutch-Indonesian. I might add to my admiration that the receptive dictionary is also highly usable for a Dutch audience. The details provided with the entries such as gender, the kind of article to use and the word classes of the words are highly usable for Dutch students as well. No need anymore to consult a Dutch-Dutch dictionary for these kinds of details while we are working on our Indonesian skills. These books will hopefully add to enhanced Dutch-Indonesian relations and will finally enable students of both countries to learn each other's language with



much more ease and comfort. I would like to end by urging users to convey their remarks to the authors or to the publishers so that future editions are even more perfect than the present one. Lastly, the present dictionary is too limited to be useful for older Dutch texts, especially from colonial times and pertaining to colonial situations and culture. It is to be hoped that the authors will be given the possibility to either add to the present dictionaries or to compile a dictionary of historic Dutch which might be extremely useful for Indonesian students of Indonesia's history which is to the present for them still a largely inaccessible past.

